

By Max Hayward

minister of this trend. But at
 sight it looks almost as though
 was prompted by his older con-
 temporary, and even more than
 the virtually carried on at a
 place where Pushkin left off. Push-
 kin's genius was so all-embracing
 that it even seemed to contain the
 seeds of a later line of develop-
 ment, inimical to the very con-
 ception of it. The fact is that
 Pushkin, even if he never played it
 himself, had anticipated this "pro-
 phetic" role of the Russian writer,
 and even as it were, licensed it—in
 his own prophetic good sense, he
 called out to me: "Adele, Prophet,
 and see: Hear . . . / and burn
 your Word: the hearts of
 men, and even more strikingly
 the water-blown poem. The
 water-blown poem only two years
 before the sea! This draws
 pictures of a man over-
 whelming anguish and
 caused by a vision of
 much so that
 take leave of his
 heart, wife and

Gods, graves and ancestors

By Bryan Wilson

HUMBERT J. SMITH:

Ancestor Worship in Contemporary Japan
266pp. Stanford University Press,
Oxford University Press. £7.25.

CARMEN BLACKER:

The Catulhu Row: A Study of Shamanistic Practices in Japan
376pp. Allen and Unwin. £8.75.

Modernization has occurred perhaps more rapidly and apparently with less social disruption in Japan than in any other country. The Japanese ability to imitate, adapt and integrate foreign ideas and institutions produces a curious blending of ancient and modern. The past survives in a measure still—most of all, perhaps, in religion, even though here, too, there is only modernization and decay as a consequence of the processes of technical innovation and functional rationalization that have steadily made religious practice into a merely marginal phenomenon in all advanced societies. Neither social structure nor constitutional order are now legitimized by religious myth: religion persists only as an optional activity in private life.

Secularization is an underlying assumption of Robert J. Smith's *Ancestor Worship in Contemporary Japan*. Although ancestor worship is not yet uncommon in Japan, it is now far from universal, and in urban centres it declines because of the high incidence of "branch" houses or entirely new houses, the houses of second or subsequent sons who, since they inherit no property from the main house, have neither the right nor the obligation to maintain the ancestor cult.

Because of the fusion of ancestor worship and Buddhism, Japanese cosmology is difficult to delineate. The collision between spirit and god is not yet assimilated, and their functions are unclear. When some men are said to become gods, while others become buddhas; when the deification of ancestors is only a slightly more exalted form of ancestorization of deities than the coherent theology is impossible. The rich complexity of even limited aspects of contemporary religious belief in Japan must therefore be presented in objective, descriptive detail: it is a great merit of both these books that they do exactly that.

Professor Smith exposes popular Japanese misconceptions of Buddhism in particular the case with which a dead person is referred to as "becoming a buddha", which is an altogether attractive reinterpretation of the idea of nirvana. Yet, easy as it

appears in many Japanese to become a buddha, to become an ancestor may, paradoxically, be much harder—successive eligibility is granted only to those whom the living have not known personally. In a period of urbanization, when rural hamlets break up, and households that continue over several generations become less common, this condition alone might suffice to cause the decline of ancestor worship.

These same broad processes of social change make more difficult the provision of appropriate graves, the conduct of mourning rites and memorials; as people are detached from their ancestral villages, their support for seasonal rites declines; and in small urban precincts there may be little room for the domestic Buddhist altar. Professor Smith's household surveys indicate the extent to which both death and religion have ceased to be socially significant phenomena. "The family's dead are its gods", the family of these gods now displays wide variations of practice, and personal preference runs counter to socially institutionalized forms.

The processes of social change may cause a decline, but they do not explain these variations in private practice, and even at a statistical level the incidence of particular attitudes and practices is not always easy to interpret. Thus, although the proportion of households having a domestic altar has been found in rural areas to be twice as great as in residential districts of Tokyo, many of the latter, when asked if they had been told to worship at such altars, the percentage affirming this teaching was higher in the residential areas.

Ancestor worship was, in certain periods in the past, a political concern in Japan, and reverence for imperial ancestors became a powerful agency of social control. Today, although the Ministry of Education still maintains a department of religious affairs, worship is a matter for private tolerance. The new religions, perhaps the most vibrant manifestations of religion in Japan, take different attitudes to the ancestor cult. Rishō-kōshō-kai and Sōtō-shō-in both emphasize continued reverence for ancestors, whereas the largest sect, Sōka Gakkai, is vigorously opposed, and the adherents of Tenrikyō and Jōkyōkyō are instructed to sever the bonds of korma by cutting all links with their ancestors. The issue is thus a concern among religious people. And yet, it may still be true that ancestor worship has declined because it is conceived as much as a household duty as a religious duty. The consequence, in either case, is likely to be some deterioration in the remarkable level of social control that has so far prevailed in modern Japan.

The syncretistic diversity of religion in Japan can be only partially revealed by the study of ancestor worship, even though there is, perhaps, some resonance to mediums

and to the new religions in Professor Smith's book. Mediums are often employed to invoke the spirits of the newly dead and of the ancestors, but Carmen Blacker treats them, more successfully, as a subject in their own right. She discovers any attempt at an anthropological approach, and offers no theoretical framework for her material. She is content to offer a descriptive account from a range of sources that include folk-lore, No drama, literary evidence, and her own investigations in remote areas where mediums still practise. The result is an intriguing picture of a world that is all but gone, and which itself depended on the vision of another world, a mysterious world to the mountains, where there lived spirits and powers, which might be summoned, which had to be placated, or which freely invaded the human world to work their will.

It would not be possible to provide a rigorous historical outline of developments in Japanese shamanism, but *The Catulhu Row* appraises the evidence of its provenance, and indicates the points of similarity to, and difference from, "classical" Siberian shamanism. The variety of the phenomena in Japan, which emerges from the author's field studies, and which is derived from local origins and the accretion of foreign influences, make it clear that any broad inter-

pretative theory would outreach the facts. What does become clear, however, is the absurdity, which has sometimes been perpetuated by these professors of comparative religion whose evidence has been derived only from texts, of the frequently attempted distinction between Buddhism and Shinto in Japan. This medium, as Miss Blacker shows, was the locally powerful practitioner, whose practice was often integrated into a pattern which drew on both of these religious traditions.

Mediums set to bring spiritual powers, gods, or ancestor spirits, into communication with the world of men either by invocation or by becoming possessed. Discontented ghosts, those particularly who have suffered a violent death or neglect by their descendants, might need to be placated and dissuaded from causing injury and destruction; the medium is the intercessor. She must also deal with the sinister which animals, foxes, dogs, or snakes, which sometimes possess individuals. Those controlling these creatures fall into two classes: the evil practitioners under the influence of asetic Buddhism. There are some natural shamans who suffer seizures, and who are possessed by a guardian spirit which confers power and prestige. Finally, with a persuasive use of evidence, Miss Blacker identifies as shamans, the founders (or more typically, the founders) of the new religions, in particular of Tenrikyō, Omoto, and Tenrikyō Jōkyōkyō, in which she is also one of our leading authorities.

There are vivid accounts of the initiation of acetics, through dreams or visionary journeys, and of their powers as healers and practitioners of the magic arts. Once there were probably many such, but today they are limited to three: fire-walking; soul-journeys in boiling water; and climbing the ladder of swords. Not only ascetic arts, but occultic and magical arts, are some instances that exercise more like less to the cultivation of symbolic experiences for another world than to discipline in virtues that are useful for life in this one—endurance, tenacity, and so on, which are those at an outward bound school.

The shaman's sphere is also invaded by the modern world: "Time and again I have seen a time made meaningless, its direction altered, its timing falsified, to suit the convenience of the television cameras. Gods therefore is the truth and beauty of the ritual, that which enabled it to make contact with another plane of existence. If shamanism and its practices—do us so utterly strange—are doomed to disappear in Japan, can at least be grateful that Miss Blacker has done so much in her lifetime to reveal the meaning, not only for his specialists, but also for a wider public.



Chien Lung "Piggy Back" group to be sold by Christie's in a London sale of Chinese export porcelain on June 14.

Other analogues may be seen in the fact that the snake and the lotus, the two most commonly designated witch-animals in Japan, were at some time in the past often the victims of protective deities of families or of village communities—remnants, that is, of the traditional pattern of earlier religious belief.

The mediums and acetics themselves are divisible into a number of broad categories, with some contemporary blind mediums acting as little more than ritual performers, providing the superstitious with incantations and "messages" of an entirely stereotyped kind, from or on behalf of their dead. Others, and Miss Blacker has vivid accounts of them, are clearly as genuine as shamans ever were, capable of remarkable feats of endurance in the ordeals that preceded their initiation, and capable of trance performances that are far from routine.

Four types of medium are distinguished. There are the blind mediums, still to be found in northern Honshū, who act as direct mouthpieces for the gods or spirits. There are mediums who act in concert with an ascetic to summon the gods at seasonal occasions: this is a division of functions that were once all performed by the shamans, and may have arisen under the influence of asetic Buddhism. There are some natural shamans who suffer seizures, and who are possessed by a guardian spirit which confers power and prestige. Finally, with a persuasive use of evidence, Miss Blacker identifies as shamans, the founders (or more typically, the founders) of the new religions, in particular of Tenrikyō, Omoto, and Tenrikyō Jōkyōkyō, in which she is also one of our leading authorities.

There are vivid accounts of the initiation of acetics, through dreams or visionary journeys, and of their powers as healers and practitioners of the magic arts. Once there were probably many such, but today they are limited to three: fire-walking; soul-journeys in boiling water; and climbing the ladder of swords. Not only ascetic arts, but occultic and magical arts, are some instances that exercise more like less to the cultivation of symbolic experiences for another world than to discipline in virtues that are useful for life in this one—endurance, tenacity, and so on, which are those at an outward bound school.

The shaman's sphere is also invaded by the modern world: "Time and again I have seen a time made meaningless, its direction altered, its timing falsified, to suit the convenience of the television cameras. Gods therefore is the truth and beauty of the ritual, that which enabled it to make contact with another plane of existence. If shamanism and its practices—do us so utterly strange—are doomed to disappear in Japan, can at least be grateful that Miss Blacker has done so much in her lifetime to reveal the meaning, not only for his specialists, but also for a wider public.

The domestic revolution

By Lawrence Stone

EDWARD SHORTER:

The Making of the Modern Family
376pp. Collins. £3.95.

For a long time now it has been recognized that in the perspective of world history, there is something very odd about the family in north-western Europe and North America in the twentieth century. Unusually, this oddity was first perceived by sociologists, the vast majority of whom know no history, and was ignored by historians, who had what they regarded as more important problems to elucidate. As a result, this central question was provided with a convenient theoretical explanation long before there were any known facts to support it.

At its broadest and most ambitious, the theory took the form of "modernization", a process through which the whole world was allegedly destined to pass in imitation of the rich industrialized West. The "modernized" family was said to have moved from an extended to a nuclear structure, as it shed its ties with the kin; from a system of marriage arranged by parents for group economic interests, to marriage arranged by the spouses themselves on the basis of sexual attraction and/or romantic love; from a life spent largely in public, to the enclosed private world of the single family dwelling closed off from outsiders, and itself subdivided for personal privacy; from the treatment of children as adults in embryo to the recognition of childhood as a distinct phase of human development; from obedience to parental order enforced by beating to the internalization of values by psychological manipulation and the withdrawal of parental affection; from the fulfilment of a variety of functions, including socialization, education, poor relief, credit and insurance, to specialization in emotional satisfaction and the nurturance of young pre-school children. All these developments were said to be part of the process of "modernization" and were caused by urbanization and industrialization. The latter caused geographical and social mobility, promotion by merit not ascribed status or nepotism, functional specificity of sex-roles, and the removal of work from the home to the office or factory. The new family precisely matched the new economic organization.

This all looked very neat, but much of it proved to be untrue, as soon as the historians began to grub about to see what really happened. That soon found out that the nuclear family was prevalent in the West long before industrialization; that there has been no progressive linear evolution in conformity with industrialization; that a variety of forms of family organization co-exist with the factory system; that relations within the family remain strong among the industrial working class today; that the extended family may actually assist and aid as critical moments; and that certain "modernized" social groups—such as coal-miners—seem more isolated from the rest of the world and more dependent on community solidarity than any pre-modern village. The theory is thus a shambling, and there is now nothing to put in its place.

But the phenomenon undoubtedly exists, and the central question, correctly defined by Edward Shorter in *The Making of the Modern Family*, is why there was a shift in sentiment from the romantic love, the growth of romantic love, and the increasingly isolated interaction of members of the nuclear family. The book Professor Shorter uses as the basis of his hypothesis come from two main sources. The first is the reports of early nineteenth-century doctors and local officials and laymen, the second-century folklorists about how French peasants used to behave, and when and how they changed. The second type of evidence is statistical, derived from figures taken from all over Europe that were used to show a massive rise in the birth-rate and early nineteenth-century population. It appears that, by 1830, the birth-rate had risen to such a point that the population of the world was growing at a rate of one per cent a year.



"A Family of Four" is one of the drawings on show at the memorial exhibition of works by L. S. Lowry at the Levens Hall until July 3. The exhibition contains representative paintings and drawings from all periods of the artist's life, and as well as the industrial North there are landscapes of Cornwall, Wales and the Cotswolds.

wedding day. In addition, there are the figures for a rise in the recorded birth-rate, from an unacceptably low proportion up to a per cent or so.

Both sets of data have their weaknesses, which Professor Shorter tends to gloss over, but his book makes a most important contribution to historical understanding through the provision of this new information about the French peasantry in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He has done well to emphasize the harsh reality about "The World We Have Lost", something which badly needed stating, since it has tended to glow about the fine romantic glow about the past which suffuses the contents as well as the title of Peter Laslett's famous book. Parents—including mothers—in early modern Europe did not care much about their children; they often regarded them, smothered them in bed, or abandoned them in the streets: if they kept them, they often beat them ferociously and usually turned them out of the home to work for other people at an early age. Husbands and wives did not care about each other very much, for most marriages were ones of convenience; "the loss of a stable animal grieves a peasant more than the loss of his wife", and even sexual relations were infrequent by modern standards; as for the village community, it was interfering and inquisitorial, riddled with malicious gossip, quarrels, spying, detestation, lechery and all uncharitableness, except at such times as it gathered up against a common enemy, such as a witch. All this will come as no surprise to anthropologists, although historians like Mr. Laslett like to cling to a dream world of a Golden Age when "the whole of life went forward in the family, the circle of loved families, faces, known and fondled objects".

Where Professor Shorter's book fails is in the way he handles the explanations offered for the phenomena discovered. One can, if one swallows hard, forgive the folly of the early nineteenth-century childlike talk about the "Old Days" and "Young People", "the Old Days", etc. For more

serious are two major errors, the first in basic presuppositions, and the second in the theoretical arguments about causation, itself based on an error in historical fact. Professor Shorter is a dedicated sexual romantic; he becomes quite lyrical about the "erotic revolution" revealed, so he claims, by the statistics showing a rising tide of bastardy and premarital conceptions. He fails to realize that much of the latter was the result of a spate of change in courtship customs and much of the former was the product of the ruthless sexual exploitation of defenceless domestic maid-servants or female workers by their masters or their masters' sons. If these girls became pregnant, they were equally ruthlessly thrown out into the street. Yet Professor Shorter hells this evidence of massive female sexual exploitation with cries of joy as the advent of sexual liberation. In his mind's eye, he conjures up "visions of these legions of couples flitting and frolicking with each other in the treacherous leap forward in marital about the identification with "spontaneity" and individualism, arising he claims, among "a sub-culture of the oppressed".

Professor Shorter seems to stand at the end of a line running from Wilhelm Reich through Herbert Marcuse to Norman Brown, and ending with wife-swapping and the growth of polyamorous generosity. He also belongs to the "counter-culture" that believes in the individual's total freedom from

For the third time, J. H. B. Peel, poet and essayist of the countryside, has collected into a book some of the pieces first printed in the pages of a daily newspaper. They merit the more lasting format of *New Country Talk* (222pp. Robert Hale, £2.50) for the author knows his rural England as well as anyone and writes about it with charm as well as understanding. His reflections on many of the old and honoured traditions of the country now so seldom practised, are as good as gold. In some memorable phrases, or when

all constraints. But this is not a very good standpoint for a historian trying to understand changes in a culture which has been dominated for two millennia by the one world religion which has been most consciously active and persistently hostile to sexuality; one which has been characterized by a very late marriage age involving heroic sexual abstinence in the first ten years of sexual maturity; and one which is almost unique in an successfully internalizing self-discipline and the individual conscience as to make possible a peaceful transition from royal authority, political and ideological repression and social deference to democracy, toleration and pluralism.

These false premises lead Professor Shorter to misinterpret his statistics as evidence of a triumph of self-expression in the eighteenth century. In fact it was a change which resulted in a vast mass of female exploitation and human misery, which included short-gun weddings, destitute unmarried mothers, abandoned babies who soon died of malnutrition and the risk of prostitution and venereal disease.

The second great error committed by Professor Shorter is to attribute the change in emotional relationships, which he is right to identify as the key to the modern family, to the rise of market capitalism, by which he means "modernization", and the rise of industrialized society. This is wrong for the simple reason that it was not the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth-century industrial poor who were the first to experience the revolution in family sentiment, but the upwardly mobile upper bourgeoisie, professional classes and landed gentry of England and America (and perhaps the haute bourgeoisie of France and Amsterdam before them). For England this can be shown conclusively from letters, diaries and autobiographies, from the diaries of Defoe and Addison, from the novels of Richardson and Austen, and from the newspapers from the 1690s to the 1790s. Derived partly from the political ideas held down by Locke, partly from the religious ideas about "holy matrimony" bequeathed from the seventeenth-century theologians, and partly the product of the wealth, leisure and common culture of a prosperous and united bourgeoisie and gentry, the revolution in family sentiment identified by Professor Shorter took place in these wealthy circles between 1660 and 1800—centuries certainly affected by mercantile capitalism, but not at all by industrial capitalism.

Professor Shorter dimly sees the error of his theory by admitting here and there that somehow the Americans were "born free", but he fails to draw the necessary conclusion that the whole model of modernization and industrialization has to be junked. The answer to this problem must be sought in a different class from the one he is studying, in different countries, namely England and America, and using different and more sophisticated explanations. They will have to include a congruous of factors which include Lockean politics, Protestant religion, Enlightenment ideas and a common eighteenth-century culture learned in the academies and maintained by common reading-matter. They will also have to include the wealth and leisure of a bourgeoisie and gentry, the aggressive commercial expansion and professional success and the social harmony provided by the easy fusion of these groups into a homogeneous unit sharing political power and common cultural values.

bought torn by a gale are seen as "broomsticks in search of a witch" or shafts of sunlight in a church appear robust as Norman pillars". He is keenly aware of change; he observes through village eyes the effects when a plutocrat takes over from the squire, and he looks on regretfully as yet another factory rises on an old field. Mr. Peel has journeyed in literature as well as through the landscape, and when he muses on the return of spring, time his mind fills with the semi-memories of many a predecessor from Chaucer to Hardy, Blunden, Rose Macaulay and V. Sackville-West.

St Petersburg

Industrialization and Change

James H. Baker

Studies in Urban History 4

St Petersburg has fascinated Russians and foreigners alike since its conception in the early 1700s. James Baker's original research provides a new perspective on the city's evolution, and is illustrated with over 60 photographs, many of which have never before appeared outside Russia. Publication June Cloth £14.95

The Modern Rise of Population

Thomas McKeown

What were the causes of the rapid growth in population since the eighteenth century?

What has given rise to a significant decline in the mortality rate?

Thomas McKeown's approach to these two questions is both novel and comprehensive: his conclusions are controversial. Cloth £7.95

Nationalism

The Nature and Evolution of an Idea

Edited by Eugene Kamenka

Distinguished scholars convey the character of nationalism and national consciousness in specific contexts and societies, and in relation to political, social and economic change. Cloth £3.95 Paper £1.95

The Study of Urban Geography

Harold Carter

Second Edition

The second edition has been updated in detail and contains much new material on behaviour and normative approaches. 'No student of urban geography can consider his education to have begun until he has read this book...'. *Geography* (of the first edition) Cloth £7.00 Paper £3.50

Crown and Nobility 1450-1509

J. R. Lander

Professor Lander considers the working of the council, Yorkist foreign policy, royal finance and the characters of Edward IV and Henry VII, and reassesses the concept of a 'New Monarchy'. Cloth £9.95

Edward Arnold
25 Hill Street,
London W1X 8LL

Asian Studies from Columbia University Press

DICTIONARY OF MING BIOGRAPHY, 1368-1644

Two Volumes
L. Carrington Goodrich and Chaoying Fang, Editors. The lives of nearly 650 representative figures—emperors, empresses, imperial concubines, soldiers, scholars, monks and even a single lecher-maker—who deeply influenced the course of almost 300 years of Chinese history. Based on original Ming documents. illus. £48.50. 918 pp. 7 1/2 x 11 1/2. 224.87 per set, thereafter.

JAPANESE LITERATURE IN CHINESE

Volume 1: Poetry and Prose in Chinese by Japanese Writers of the Early Period.

Burton Watson, Translator. Important examples of *kanshi* and *kambun* dating from the mid-17th century to the late 12th century demonstrate the interrelations between two major civilizations. Translations from the *Original Classics*. £8.24

INSEI

Abdicated Sovereigns in the Politics of Late Heian Japan, 1086-1185
G. Cameron Hurst, III. A searching revisionary analysis of the political influence of "cloister government" in medieval Japan. *Studies of the East Asian Institute*, £12.14

DETERRENT DIPLOMACY

Japan, Germany, and the U.S.S.R., 1935-1940
James William Morley, Editor. The first volume of an important new series on the origins of the Pacific War from the 1920s to 1941. *Studies of the East Asian Institute*. Forthcoming in July, £12.14

MEI YAO-CH'EN AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY SONG POETRY

Jonathan Chaves. The first full-length study in English of a distinctive 11th-century Chinese poet that includes a selective anthology of his best poems in translation. *Studies in Oriental Culture*, 13. £8.33

CHINESE STORIES FROM TAIWAN, 1960-1970

Joseph S. M. Lau, Editor. Timothy A. Ross, Asst. Editor. Eleven stories by young Taiwanese, either born or raised on the island, that focus on the realities of contemporary life. £13.88; paper £4.82

TO ACQUIRE WISDOM

The Way of Wang Yang-ming
Julia Ching. The great Ming sage who so profoundly influenced Chinese, Japanese and Korean culture, examined at length—with selected works. *Studies in Oriental Culture*, 11. £12.14

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

154 Epsom Road, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3JT

Marshall's Limited
37, Southampton Street, London WC2E 7AF
Telephone: 01-26 8844

86 WOOD LANE END, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS, HP2 4RG, ENGLAND

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Education

school librarian
Sherwood Hall Upper School
AP3/4 £2,922-£3,702

A Chartered Librarian (male or female) is required for this new appointment to begin in September, 1976. The existing Technical Grammar School for boys and girls will become a mixed 1,050 place Comprehensive School for 13-16 year olds in September, 1976. Both existing libraries will be retained, to become Lower and Upper School Libraries.

Further details are available from Assistant County Librarian, Education Library Service, County Library, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

Applications should be sent to Mr. Pauloid, Care of Area Education Office, St. John Street, Mansfield, by 11 June, 1976.

school librarian

AP3 £2,922-£3,282

assistant librarianLibrarian Scale £2,127-£3,282
Gedling Comprehensive School

A Chartered Librarian (male or female) is required for the post of School Librarian and a Qualified Librarian (male or female) is required for the post of Assistant Librarian, both at Gedling Comprehensive School, Welles Avenue, Gedling, Nottingham NG4 4HX. For further details write to the Assistant County Librarian, Education Library Service, County Library, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham (quote ref. DCC and specify post concerned) or telephone Nottingham 663388 ext. 702.

Applications, including the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Headmaster at the school by 11 June, 1976. In each case generous assistance will be given with expenses incurred in moving house in accordance with the Authority's scheme.

 Nottinghamshire
County Council
**HERTFORDSHIRE
LIBRARY SERVICE****FEELING HERTISTIC?**

Applications are invited for the following posts:

Assistant Divisional Librarian, East

based at Stevenage. The person appointed, a car driver, will be responsible for the Senior Assistant County Librarian for staff, including branch library staff, and for the supervision of the service and administration of the Division.

Minimum qualification: Associate of the Library Association, Salary within A.P. Grade 5/2 (£3,995-£4,065).

Assistant Librarian, Ware Library

Ware is a town of 14,500 population in the East of the county. The Assistant Librarian will act as Deputy to the Librarian and assist in all professional duties with particular emphasis on work with children.

Minimum qualification: Part 1 of the Library Association Examination. Salary within A.P. Grade 5/2, £3,625 to £3,282 plus Local Voluntary.

For details contact Alan White, the Personnel Officer of Hertfordshire Library Service, County Library, County Hall, Hertford SG13 5BQ. Telephone Hertford 54248, ext. 5497. Applications, within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Children's Librarian

Grade AP1/3 Up to £3,543

Minimum salary for Chartered Librarian £3,183.

Based initially at Woodstone Library. Applicants should have passed their final examinations.

Candidates should have experience of library work with children; have a good knowledge of the literature and have passed the Library Service to Young People paper.

Application form and further details from Manpower Services Division, London Borough of Harrow, P.O. Box 57, Chiswick, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 2XF. Quote ref. TLS/E87.

**STATE
UNIVERSITY
OF
UTRECHT**

The Institute for English Language and Literature of the State University of Utrecht invites applications for the post of

**(Senior) Lecturer in
English Literature**

as from 1st September 1976

The duties of the newly appointed lecturer will be in the field of teaching, research and administration. He/She would also be required to teach courses in the area of his/her specialisation.

All tuition is in English, but willingness to learn the Dutch language is expected. The contract will be for one year, with the possibility of annual extension up to a period of four years.

Requirements: preferably Ph.D. or a newly completed dissertation. Teaching experience at advanced level would be a recommendation.

The initial salary would be within the range of 12,800,- to 16,253,- gross per month, depending on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the Department of English Language and Literature, Oudehoofd 8, Utrecht, The Netherlands, to whom applications (2 copies) with curriculum vitae, the names of three referees and list of publications should be sent within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement, mentioning Vacancy No. 02.

**METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
OF SEFTON****LIBRARIAN AND
ARTS SERVICES
OFFICER**

£3,295-£3,663 (Chief Officer Scale)

Arising from the retirement of the present Chief Officer, Sefton is seeking a well qualified individual with a broad experience of high level management and policy formulation to head its Libraries and Arts Services Department.

The Borough has a population of 307,000. The appointee will be responsible for an interesting range of cultural activities which include 20 Arts Centres and now Civic Hall in addition to libraries, museums and art galleries. 100 per cent removal expenses are refundable to appropriate cases. Essential user car allowance is payable. Further details and application forms, returnable by 11th June, 1976, from Personnel and Management Services Officer, Chief Executive's Office, Department, Town Hall, Ormeau Road, Sefton, Merseyside L20 7AE. Ref. A36. Conveyancing will disqualify.

**Oxfordshire
County Council****OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARIES****LIBRARIAN
Bicester Library**

Librarians' Scale/AP4, £2,127-£3,702 per annum

Applications for the above post are invited from suitably qualified Librarians.

The person appointed will be responsible for the administration of the Bicester Library in Bicester, a market town twelve miles north-east of Oxford.

The minimum salary for a Chartered Librarian will be £2,922 per annum.

Removal and resettlement allowances of up to £200 and separation allowance of £5.00 per week will be paid in appropriate cases.

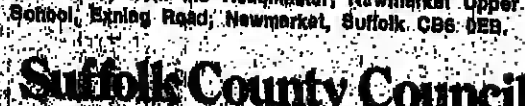
Applications for the post and an application form may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Oxfordshire County Council, 100 High Street, Oxford OX1 1JH. Closing date 11th June, 1976.

SCHOOL LIBRARIAN

£2,127-£3,282 per annum

Qualified Librarians are invited to apply for the above post at Newmarket Upper School, (co-educational 13-18).

Further details and application forms (returnable by 18th June) from the Headmaster, Newmarket Upper School, Epping Road, Newmarket, Suffolk CB6 0EB.

 Suffolk County Council
County of Cleveland**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT****COLLEGE LIBRARIAN**

£2,922-£3,702

Required at

**KIRBY COLLEGE OF
FURTHER EDUCATION, MIDDLESBROUGH**

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the above post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the organization and control of the College Library. Opportunities to gain teaching experience will be possible.

In approved cases, financial assistance with the removal of household effects will be available. Temporary housing accommodation for married couples may be available in approved cases, within the County area.

Application forms and further details are available from the Principal, Kirby College of Further Education, Roman Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS6 5JP, to whom completed forms should be returned by 11th June, 1976.

ileaINNER LONDON
EDUCATION AUTHORITY**Librarians**

CHARTERED LIBRARIANS are needed for the following posts:

Librarian III

Salary Scale: £3,382-£4,225, inclusive of London Weight Allowance.

GREENWICH PARK SCHOOL
King George Street, SE10 8PX**Part-time Librarian III**

Salary pro-rata of the full-time rate.

ST. BERNARD'S R.C. SCHOOL
Wood Close, SE2 6ET

Application forms and further details from RO/BA 2A/1, Room A4B, Addington Street Annex, The County Hall, LONDON, SE1 7PB. Completed forms to be returned not later than Friday, 11 June, 1976.

DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

(Acting as agents for Durham County Council)

DISTRICT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians with appropriate experience for the post of District Librarian based at Darlington District Library. This position is on the staff of the Durham County Library and will become vacant on the 1st July, 1976 following the retirement of the present holder of the post. The post is graded Senior II (Current maximum £4,992 per annum).

Application forms and further details are available from the Head of Personnel Services, Town Hall, Darlington. To whom completed application forms should be returned within 10 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

LIBRARIANS

The Librarian of an Oxford College advertised a very specialized position in the TLS. Nevertheless, he received 15 applications of a high standard and was able to fill the position satisfactorily from one of these.

Proof of the pulling power of the Advertisement Columns of The Times Literary Supplement. Are you using them too? The rates are 55p a line or £3.30 for a single column centimetre and pro rata.

For further particulars, please apply to The Advertisement Manager, TLS, P.O. Box No. 7, New Printing House Square, Grey's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. (Tel: 01-837 1234, 7738 or 437)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**Librarian
Hull**

up to £3800

For the Hull Site of BP Chemicals Limited, which employs about 1,800 people in a variety of technical functions, including research and development. The library is part of a small technical information group serving the Hull Site and is integrated with other information units in the Company. It is housed in a well appointed accommodation and carries a stock of about 3,000 books, 8,000 patents, 10,000 pamphlets and links about 250 periodicals.

The Librarian is responsible to the Technical Information Officer for the day to day running of the Library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

Candidates (men or women) should be Qualified Librarians. A knowledge of chemistry or engineering would be an advantage.

Starting salary will be up to £3,800 including information equipment, depending on age and experience. The Company offers job security, good career prospects and excellent employment conditions, including a non-contributory pension scheme. Assistance with re-location expenses will be given where appropriate.

Please telephone or write for an application form, quoting ref. LS.300, to Myra Webster, Staff Officer, BP Chemicals Ltd., Salt End, Hull HU12 8DS. Tel: Hull 686251.

BP chemicals**Wellcome**

R & D Information Services (Medical)

**Science Librarian
Literature Services**

Dartford, Kent

This is a new appointment arising from the consolidation of the Wellcome Group Information Services in the U.K. The Science Librarian will join an expanding team of information staff at the Group Development Laboratories, Dartford, providing services to approximately 100 R & D scientists in chemical and pharmaceutical development, and chemical and biological analytical laboratories.

The successful candidate will have responsibility for the provision of literature services, including S&P profiles and retrospective searches, as well as enquiry work. There is already a small library staff operating inter-library loans and a journal circulation service. The job will demand initiative as considerable developments in the library service are envisaged. R&D Information Services use several computer-based systems in-house, for example, the Excerpta Medica database, as well as direct access to outside services such as MEDLINE.

Candidates, in their 20's, should have a degree in an appropriate scientific discipline, with a post-graduate qualification in librarianship or information science and preferably experience of special library work. Starting salary will be up to £3,500 depending on experience, and excellent conditions of employment, including 4 weeks' holiday and subsidised staff restaurant.

For an application form, please write to or ring Carol Shepherd, Personnel Officer, Wellcome Foundation Limited, Temple Hill, Dartford, Kent. Tel: Dartford 23468.

**METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF
NORTH TYNESIDE****LIBRARIAN**

(LIBRARIAN'S GRADE £2,127-£3,282)

A vacancy has occurred for a Librarian to work as a member of a team who are responsible under an Area Librarian, for the efficient running of an Area group of libraries. In addition to general professional work each team member is expected to accept specific responsibilities in a particular field.

The minimum salary for a Chartered Librarian is £2,922 and further information may be obtained from the Chief Librarian, Central Library, Northumberland Square, North Shields, Tyne and Wear NE30 1QU (Tel. North Shields 3851).

Application forms available from Chief Personnel Officer, Northumberland Square, North Shields, Tyne and Wear NE30 1QQ. Forms should be returned by 11th June, 1976.

**NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC
LIBRARY****FACULTY LIBRARIAN
(£4,689-£4,992)**

To be responsible for Library services in the Faculty of Science and Technology. Duties include book selection, stock supervision, reference services and Library teaching.

**CATALOGUE CO-ORDINATOR
(£2,922-£3,702)**

Responsible to the Chief Cataloguer for re-cataloguing and reclassification. Experience of computerisation of records an advantage.

NJC Salary and Conditions (S.O.2 and A.P.3/4 grades respectively).

For further particulars and application forms returnable by June 7, 1976, please send stamped addressed envelope to Staffing Officer, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Ellison Building, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 6ST.

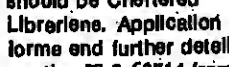
**Senior
Cataloguer
Lewes
£3,825-£4,095**

In addition to cataloguing duties the person appointed will take part in the management of the section.

Experience of computer based cataloguing systems an advantage. Applicants should be Chartered Librarians.

Application forms and further details quoting TLB 63714 from Personnel Officer, East Sussex County Library, 44 St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes, SX, BN7 1SQ.

(Tel: Lewes 5400 ext 764). Closing date 14 June 1976.



East Sussex

PUBLIC & UNIVERSITY**THE UNIVERSITY OF
HULL****ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN**

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian to the Hull City Library.

The salary for the grade of Assistant Librarian is £2,922 to £3,282.

For further details and application forms, please apply to the Personnel Officer, Hull City Library, 100 Victoria Road, Hull HU1 1JH.

Forms should be returned by 11th June, 1976.

Quote ref. TLS/HULL.

For further details and application forms, please apply to the Personnel Officer, Hull City Library, 100 Victoria Road, Hull HU1 1JH.

Forms should be returned by 11th June, 1976.

Quote ref. TLS/HULL.

A C. BRISTOL, formerly a Librarian at the University of Hull, has been appointed to the post of Librarian at the Hull City Library. He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to day running of the library, including ordering enquiries of a general nature, classifying and cataloguing stock, arranging interlibrary loans and controlling loans from the library's own stock.

He will be responsible for the day to